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SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED

DISTRICT

OF

# WEST SUSSEX.

1937.

*By the Medical Officer of Health:*  
**FRASER BROCKINGTON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.**  
*Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple).*





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*Barrister-at-law (Middle Temple).*

The Area District has been re-constituted to include  
Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural  
Districts.

By Order in Council, No. 88325.

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This Report, the second for the new arrangement of districts,  
represents the sixty-fourth for the individual areas.

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## APPENDIX :—

A. Water Supply.

B. A further study of the Diet of Rural Workers and  
the effect which the growing family has upon it.

# Horsham Urban District, 1937.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	1,843
Population at Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	13,550
Estimated resident population, mid-1937	...	...	...	...	14,770
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	4,307
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£127,359
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£497

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{	Legitimate	...	215	107	108
		Illegitimate	...	6	4	2
						Birth Rate 14.96
Still Births	...	...	7	5	2	
						Rate per 1,000
						Total Births 30.70
Deaths	...	...	210	99	111	Death Rate 14.22
England and Wales Birth Rate	...	...	14.9			Death Rate 12.40
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate	...	...	13.32			Death Rate 13.88

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	...	0.00
Other Puerperal Causes	0	...	0.00
Total	0	...	0.00

### Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	54.30
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	51.16
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	166.67
England and Wales	...	...	58.00
West Sussex Urban Districts	...	...	46.00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	34
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	2

The chief causes of death were :—Heart Disease, 62 ; Cancer, 34 ; Cerebral Haemorrhage, 15 ; Influenza, 12 ; Bronchitis, 10 ; Pneumonia (all forms), 9 ; Senility, 8.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Horsham is a prosperous market and residential town situated in the Weald at a railway junction, the shopping and amusement centre for the surrounding populous rural district. Considerable building development is taking place in and around the town, whose boundaries have twice been enlarged.

There are a few local industries.

Unemployment is now negligible.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY.

#### (a) Medical.

C. Fraser Brockington, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector for the area.

#### (b) Others.

##### Sanitary Inspectors.

E. Partridge, M.S.I.A., A.R. San. I., Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute ; Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.I.

##### Additional Sanitary Inspector.

H. W. Simmonds, M.S.I.A., Certified Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board ; Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, R.S.I.

##### Clerk :

C. H. Street, Two Certificates in Building Construction, U.E.I.

##### Surveyor.

C. G. Atkinson, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor. M. Inst. M. and C.Y.E., Cert. R.S.I. Surveyor and Water Engineer.

### 2. (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance, jointly owned by the Urban and Rural Districts, for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases, was purchased in 1927 and although maintained in good running condition is getting rather out of date.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### C. I. (i) WATER.

No new sources of supply have been tapped during the year, but the total quantity of water supplied during the year has risen by 45,000,000 gallons. Of the total quantity 28,250,000 gallons were supplied to the Horsham Rural District Council.

The water level in the bore-hole has dropped to 70 feet, and the maximum yield of the bore-hole has fallen to 27,000 gallons per hour.

Samples of the supply have been taken for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis on an average of four times per year, but analyses are now being made every four weeks in conjunction with the Horsham Rural District Council. The total hardness never exceeded 4.5 degrees.

Small main extensions have been made on new roads.

The question of water supply within the area has been reviewed in Appendix A.

### (ii). DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No important extension of sewerage has been made, but small lengths of sewer have been laid where new roads are under construction.

No works have been carried out in connection with Sewage Disposal and a satisfactory effluent has been maintained. The question of the treatment of sludge is still under consideration, and a firm of Consulting Engineers have reported to the Council on the subject. It is hoped that the Council will put works in hand shortly for the improvement of the treatment of sludge.

### 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

In all cases where soil drains are found to be connected to the rain water system, disconnection is insisted upon.

### 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMODATION.

There are no closets on the conservancy system remaining in the built-up parts of the district.

### (ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Two rear loading moving floor freighters, which are completely covered, have been used for the collection of house refuse.

There have been no important changes in the arrangements for cesspool emptying and street cleansing during the year.

## (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	362
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	17

## Number of Notices complied with :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	366
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	13

## INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	293
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	5,574
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	2,026

## Workshops :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	84
Bakehouses. Number on Register	...	...	...	19
„ Underground	...	...	...	1
„ Inspections	...	...	...	26
„ Number of defects found	...	...	...	11
„ Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	11
Laundries. Inspections	...	...	...	7
Other Workshops. Inspections	...	...	...	59
„ „ Number of defects found	...	...	...	45
„ „ Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	37
Tents, Vans and Sheds. Inspections	...	...	...	15
Marine Stores. Inspections	...	...	...	9
Fried Fish Shops. Inspections	...	...	...	21
Public House Conveniences. Inspections	...	...	...	64
Common Lodging House. Inspections	...	...	...	13
Visits of enquiry into Infectious Disease	...	...	...	25
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	28
Books disinfected	...	...	...	109
Drains tested	...	...	...	68
Drains re-laid	...	...	...	29
Privies converted to pail closets	...	...	...	0
Privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	0
Houses connected to main drainage	...	...	...	8
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	49



## WATER.

Number of samples taken from wells	...	...	2
Number of samples condemned	...	...	2

## FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTERIES.

Number registered	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections	...	...	...	18
Registrations cancelled by order of the Council	...	...	...	1

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919—

Number of premises visited	...	...	...	147
Total number of visits	...	...	...	439
Number of gas rockets used	...	...	...	35
Number of baits put down	...	...	...	16,190
Number of premises at which structural work was done...	...	...	...	14
Number of dead rats found at premises after treatment	...	...	...	132

## (iv.) SHOPS.

Number of shops inspected	...	...	...	25
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	38
Absence of W.C.	...	...	...	0
W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	1
Absence of wash hand basin	...	...	...	0
Wash hand basins provided	...	...	...	3
Insufficient heating	...	...	...	5
Heating supplied	...	...	...	2
Insufficient lighting	...	...	...	1
Lighting provided	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	0
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	0
Certificates of exemption granted	...	...	...	0
Certificates of exemption revoked	...	...	...	0
Miscellaneous defects found	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	15
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	12
Number of preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	7
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	1
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	1

## (v) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations are made continually of the railway locomotives working through Horsham Station and in cases of excessive smoke, reports are made to the Railway Company who co-operate in the abatement of the nuisance.

Conditions have improved considerably at the Public Assistance Institution, where, in previous years, trouble has been caused by the furnace chimney.

Informal action on the part of the Inspectors has had satisfactory results in the case of smoke nuisance at other premises in the district.

## (vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Council own the only public Swimming Pool. This is an open air bath situated in Horsham Park.

The satisfactory condition of the water is ensured by a continuous filtration plant with a six-hour turnover and the use of a chemical process. In addition to daily routine tests to ensure correct chemical treatment of the water, samples are taken regularly for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Eight of these samples were taken during the season.

## (vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of visits in connection with vermin	...	...	41
No. of Council houses infested with bed bugs		...	3
No. of private houses infested with bed bugs		...	7
No. of Council houses disinfested	...	...	3
No. of private houses disinfested	...	...	7

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority and the Cimex process of fumigation is employed. In minor cases a strong spraying fluid has been used with satisfactory results. The number of premises found to require treatment has shown a steady decrease in recent years.

Where thought necessary the homes and bedding of incoming tenants are examined before taking up the occupation of Council Houses, and, if required, treatment is carried out before removal.

## 4. SCHOOLS.

There are nine Elementary School Buildings, comprising sixteen departments. The water supply is from the public mains, and all Schools are provided with water closets. The District Medical Officer of Health carries out the Medical Inspections of the school as Assistant County Medical Officer. All cases of infectious disease known to the Head Teacher are notified on a special form to him, and a duplicate sent to the School Medical Officer.

## D. HOUSING.

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	271
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				621
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	104
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				278
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	41
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	219

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	202
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

#### A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	16
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :—		
	(a) By owners	... ..	2
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners		12

#### B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	13
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	... .. 13
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

#### C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	2



D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,  
1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	..	...	...	...	1

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	43
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	52
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	287
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	10
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	16
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	89
(d)		Number of dwellings dealt with under the overcrowding survey	...	...	...	2,678

## E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (a) MILK SUPPLY.

## Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	103
Number registered.	...	...	..	58

## Wholesale :—

a. Tuberculin Tested	...	..	—
b. Accredited	...	...	5
c. Pasteurised	...	...	—
d. Others	...	...	6

## Retail :—

a. Tuberculin Tested	...	...	2
b. Accredited	...	...	3
c. Pasteurised	...	..	2
d. Others	...	...	45*

## Number of notices served under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

a. Statutory	...	...	...	2
b. Informal	...	...	...	—

## Complied with :—

a. Statutory	...	...	...	—
b. Informal	...	...	...	—

\*These figures must be considered somewhat misleading since of 45 retailers who have no designations a high proportion are in fact distributing accredited milk.

## CLEAN MILK SCHEME.

In addition to the regular inspection of dairies and cowsheds, a Clean Milk Scheme is in operation in the District. This Scheme has now been in operation for twelve years and under it Clean Milk Certificates are granted each year to retailers whose milk

reaches the required standard of cleanliness. The standard originally adopted for the Scheme was that prescribed for Grade A milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ; i.e., a sample of milk reached the required standard if it did not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and did not show the presence of B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

When the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into force the standard for Accredited milk was adopted for the scheme and samples had to pass the Methylene Blue Test. During 1937 it was found that the majority of samples which passed this test contained less than 20,000 bacteria per c.c. and a large number below 10,000 c.c. It appeared therefore, that the old figure of 200,000 bacteria per c.c. was far too high and that, with proper care in production and handling, a much lower bacterial count could be obtained.

It has been decided, therefore, that, to count in the future towards a Clean Milk Certificate, a sample must not contain more than 20,000 bacteria per c.c. and must not show the presence of B.Coli in 1/100th c.c. This new standard will come into operation in 1938.

The following are the results of the milk sampling for 1937 under the Council's Scheme.

No. of Samples	Up to Standard	Below Standard	Bacteria	Failed owing to B. Coli	Both
85	59	26	2	5	19
	(69.4%)	(30.6%)	(2.3%)	(5.9%)	(22.3%)

Twenty-one retailers qualified for Certificates.

#### (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughter Houses.	Total	...	...	...	8
"	"	Number registered	...	...	6
"	"	Number licensed	...	...	2
"	"	Inspections	...	...	1,536
"	"	Defects found	...	...	10
"	"	Defects remedied	...	...	10
Butchers Shops.	Inspections	...	...	...	104
Markets.	Total	...	...	...	3
"	Inspections	...	...	...	103

Regular killing takes place at most of the slaughterhouses and any slaughtering other than at usual times is notified to the Sanitary Inspector. The estimated weight of meat condemned during 1937 is 7,261 lbs. The number of cows slaughtered has shown a marked increase. There are no knacker yards in the Urban District.

The following table shows the results of meat inspection during 1937 :—

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED.	426	46	696	1,576	3,802
NUMBER INSPECTED.	458	46	689	1,561	3,765
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	1	0	0	1	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	47	10	2	34	199
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.	10.48%	21.73%	0.29%	2.24%	5.41%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	2	0	2	0	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned.	26	8	3	0	207
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	6.11%	17.39%	0.72%	0.0%	5.68%



## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Thirty renewals of licences and three licences were granted under the above Act. Twenty-seven applications for the renewal of licences and one application for a licence have been received for the coming year.

## PROSECUTION UNDER SECTION 117, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

As a result of an inspection by the Sanitary Inspectors of a stall in the Central Market on the 18th September, the proprietors of the stall were summoned at the local Petty Sessions on two charges, one of exposing for sale five pieces of bacon which were unfit for human consumption, and the other of depositing for the purpose of sale seven pieces of bacon in a similar condition. A conviction was secured on the first charge and a fine imposed; the second summons was dismissed. The defendants had to pay costs.

### (c) NUTRITION.

See Appendix B.

## F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were very few cases of notifiable disease during the year. Only nine cases of scarlet fever and two cases of diphtheria were notified. There were seven cases of pneumonia, one case of para-typhoid, and one case of acute encephalitis.

During the year a scheme for immunisation against diphtheria was begun. There was a good initial response; about 33 per cent. of children at the elementary schools below the age of eleven years were immunised. 55 children under school age were immunised at the Infant Welfare Centre. It is hoped that this will continue successfully and ultimately all susceptible children will be protected.

The Council make a grant annually to the local Nursing Association towards the provision of nursing for measles and pneumonia.

The Council are members of the Clinical Research Association. During the year 49 specimens were sent for the diagnosis of diphtheria and 18 specimens for tuberculosis.

HORSHAM URBAN—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	9						5	2	1	1				7	
Pneumonia	7										1	2	4		4
Diphtheria	2		1	1										2	
Acute Encephalitis	1										1			1	1
Para-Typhoid Fever	1										1			1	
Erysipelas	1										1				

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1			1					
5	1		2					
15								
25	2	1						
35	1							
45	1	1						
55								
65—upwards		1						
Totals	5	3	3					

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action has been taken during the year with respect to the above, the necessity not having arisen.

# Horsham Rural District, 1937.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	79,970
Population at Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	20,710
Estimated Resident Population, mid-1937	...	...	...	...	22,430
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	6,316
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£153,306
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£610

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	266	127	139	Birth Rate 12·22
	{ Illegitimate	...	8	4	4	
Still Births	...	...	9	5	4	{ Rate per 1,000 Total Births 31·80
Deaths	...	...	302	155	147	Death Rate 13·46
England and Wales Birth Rate	...	...	14·9	...	...	Death Rate...12·40
West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate	...	...	14·66	...	...	Death Rate...11·87

### Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	...
Other Puerperal Causes	2	...
Total	2	...

### Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	43·80
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	37·60
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	250·00
England and Wales	...	...	58·00
West Sussex Rural Districts	...	...	45·00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	42
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	2

The chief causes of death were :—Heart Disease, 91 ; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 27 ; Pneumonia (all forms), 16 ; Bronchitis, 12 ; Senility, 12 ; Influenza, 11.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is largely agricultural in character with a few country houses ; but in and around Crawley and Horsham "ribboning" of the main roads is taking place. There are two brickworks and two small factories. Unemployment is negligible.

The conditions of living among the farm working community in the district are low. This matter has been discussed at greater length in the report to the Petworth Rural District Council and in Appendix B.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

#### (a) Medical.

C. FRASER BROCKINGTON, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector for the area.

#### (b) Sanitary Inspectors.

V. BARTRIM, A.R.S.I., Senior Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor under Building Bye-laws. Housing and Meat Inspector and Petrol and Carbide Inspector.

L. J. B. BAKER, M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector. Housing and Meat Inspector and Petrol and Carbide Inspector.

J. G. W. HURST, M.S.I.A., additional Sanitary Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### I. (i) WATER.

During the year it was found necessary to close permanently the Crawley Waterworks. These works were begun in 1898 with a deep well 300 feet by 8 feet in diameter, bricklined. Subsequently, at different times, steel bores were sunk from the bottom of the well to pierce the Tunbridge Wells and later the Ashdown Sands to a depth of over 900 feet, and another bore a few yards away was sunk from the surface to the same depth. In the intervening period of time considerable extensions of building occurred, with the result that the works were found to be situated in a built-up area. As a result much of the supply drained from the surrounding built-up area of Crawley. In fact,

samples taken in the well showed heavy pollution with intestinal organisms of streams entering at varying depths. The extent of the pollution increased with the depth. A stream entering at 260 feet e.g., contained *Baccillus Coli* organisms in 1 c.c. The neighbouring bore lowered from the surface was also found to be polluted to the same extent. In the circumstances the risk of a widespread outbreak of infection made immediate closure of the works essential. Furthermore, the water was so badly polluted that chlorination was found insufficient to ensure complete sterilisation and Dr. Allinson Woodhead, who kindly advised the Council upon the matter, reported that it could never be looked upon as an adequate safeguard. The Council acting upon my advice undertook the only safe course, namely permanent closure.

During the year 23,000 yards of main were laid.

The question of water supply within the area has been reviewed in Appendix A.

#### (ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Ministry of Health have approved a new sewerage disposal works together with new sewers for Billingshurst.

One sewer has been extended 277 yards.

### 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Informal action has been taken in various parts of the district to prevent pollution of streams and water courses by drainage and overflowing cesspools.

#### 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Houses along the line of the sewage system are with few exceptions connected to the sewer and provided with W.C. pans; but in many villages owing to absence of main water, W.C.'s have not been provided with flushing apparatus.

Following the provision of main water, the Sanitary Inspectors' survey, commenced last year, has resulted in 68 W.C.'s being provided with flushing apparatus.

#### (ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse has been further extended and only isolated houses are not receiving this service.

The period of collection varies from weekly to fortnightly.

## (iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

## Number of Notices served under Public Health Acts :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	250
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	2

## Result of Notices served :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	193
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	2

## INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	69
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	676
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1,982

## Workshops :—

Number on Register		...	...	...	99
Bakehouses.	Number on Register	...	...	...	20
„	Underground	...	...	...	0
„	Inspections	...	...	...	31
„	Number of defects found...			...	3
„	Number of defects remedied			...	2
Laundries.	Inspections	...	...	...	5
Other Workshops.	Inspections	...	...	...	10
„	„	Number of defects found		...	1
„	„	Number of defects remedied		...	1
Butchers' Shops.	Inspections	...	...	...	414
Slaughter Houses.	Total	...	...	...	15
„	„	Number registered	...	...	0
„	„	Number licensed	...	...	15
„	„	Inspections	...	...	730
„	„	Defects reported	...	...	2
„	„	Defects remedied	...	...	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	19
Marine Stores	...	...	...	2
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	13
Sewage Works	...	...	...	187
Under Building Bye-laws	...	...	...	620
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	13
Visits of enquiry into Infectious disease	...	...	...	37
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	35
Books disinfected	...	...	...	1
Drains tested	...	...	...	50
Drains relaid	...	...	...	39
Privies converted to Pail Closets	...	...	...	3
Privies converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	62
Houses connected to main drainage	...	...	...	18
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	34
Rat Work :—				
No. of premises visited	...	...	...	64
Total number of visits	...	...	...	68
No. of gas rockets used	...	...	...	96
No. of baits put down (tins)	...	...	...	40
No. of premises at which structural work was done	...	...	...	1
Water :—				
New houses connected to main	...	...	...	160
Old houses connected to main	...	...	...	508
Samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	43
(iv.) SHOPS.				
Number of shops inspected	...	...	...	25
Number of visits paid	...	...	...	28
Absence of W.C.	...	...	...	10
W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	2
Absence of wash hand basin	...	...	...	2



Wash hand basin provided	...	...	...	1
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	1
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	0
Certificates of exemption granted	...	...	...	0
Certificates of exemption revoked	...	...	...	0
Miscellaneous defects found	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	0
Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	...	11
Number of preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	2
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	...	0
Number of statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	0

#### (v.) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was found necessary with regard to smoke abatement during the year.

#### (vi.) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public in this area.

#### (vii.) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses found to be Infested	...	2
Number of Council Houses Disinfested	...	2
Number of Other Houses found to be Infested	...	1
Number of Other Houses Disinfested	...	1
Method of Disinfestation	... Zaldecide Spray	

No method is employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by a contractor on behalf of the Local Authority.

### 4. SCHOOLS.

There are twenty-two Public Elementary Schools in the District, a few of which are of modern construction, the others being of varying ages. The water supply, except at a few Schools is derived from wells on the premises. Pail closets are usually provided, although two Schools still have privies. The District Medical Officer of Health carries out the Medical Inspections of the Schools as Assistant County Medical Officer. All cases of infectious disease known to the Head Teacher are notified on a special form to him, and a duplicate sent to the School Medical Officer,

## D. HOUSING.

## 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	511
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,052
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	186
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	205
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	178

## 2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	167
--	-----

## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

## A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
	(a) By owners	...	...	...	17
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				0

## C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	8

## D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	0

## 4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	25
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...			25
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...			198
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	0
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	5
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases				35

(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	—
(e)	Number of dwellings dealt with under the overcrowding survey	...	...	...	2,136

Total Number of Houses Erected :—

(a)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	4
(b)	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	141

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits of Inspection	...	...	...	295
No. registered. Total	...	...	...	372

Wholesale :—

a.	Tuberculin Tested	...	...	11
b.	Accredited	...	...	84
c.	Pasteurised	...	...	0
d.	Others	...	...	277

Retail :—

a.	Tuberculin Tested	...	...	1
b.	Accredited	...	...	3
c.	Pasteurised	...	...	0
d.	Others	...	...	143

Number of Notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

a.	Statutory	...	...	...	2
b.	Informal	...	...	...	21

Number of Notices complied with :—

a.	Statutory	...	...	...	1
b.	Informal	...	...	...	14

Number of bacteriological examinations made	...	1
---	-----	---



Routine inspections of farms and dairies under the Milk and Dairies Order and inspection in conjunction with the Veterinary Officer of the County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Order have been carried out.

The West Sussex County Council have now taken over the duties of examination of samples for bacterial content and tubercle bacilli.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER INSPECTED.	200	0	196	115	2,142
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	0	0	2	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	9	0	1	3	29
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis.	4.5%	0.0%	1.02%	2.73%	1.34%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	1	0	0	0	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	2	0	0	0	79
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.01%

Daily inspections are made of slaughterhouses and meat shops in the district.

No meat marketing scheme under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, is in force in the district.

Knacker Yards.	Total	...	...	...	2
„	„	No. licensed	...	...	2
„	„	Inspections	...	...	15

### (c) NUTRITION.

See Appendix B.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The number of notifiable diseases occurring during the year was less than in 1936. The number of scarlet fever cases fell from 43 to 21, and there were only 10 cases of diphtheria, 5 of which occurred at Sir Thomas More's School, West Grinstead.

During the year a scheme for immunisation against diphtheria was begun. There was a good initial response ; about 57 per cent. of children at the elementary schools below the age of 11 years were immunised. 312 children under school age were immunised at the infant welfare centre. It is hoped that this will continue successfully and ultimately all susceptible children will be protected.

The home nursing of measles and pneumonia by the West Sussex Nursing Association has been continued and aided by a grant from the Council.

The District Council are members of the Clinical Research Association, and during the year 34 specimens were sent for the diagnosis of diphtheria and 18 specimens for tuberculosis.

HORSHAM RURAL—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	21				2	3	10	1	3	1		1		18	
Diphtheria	10						2	6		2				9	
Pneumonia	2							2							
Puerperal Pyrexia	2									2				1	
Dysentery	1						1								
Para-Typhoid Fever	1									1				1	

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5			1	1				
15	1			1				
25	1	1						1
35	3	1			1			
45								
55	2		1		1			
65—upwards								
Totals	7	2	2	2	2			1

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)

## REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action has been taken during the year with respect to the above, the necessity not having arisen.



# Petworth Rural District, 1937.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	45,635
Population at Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	8,410
Estimated Resident Population, mid-1937	...	...	...	...	8,160
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937), according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	2,492
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£41,826
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£173

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

			TOTAL	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	108	52	56	} Birth Rate 13·97
	{ Illegitimate	...	6	1	5	
Still Births	...	...	1	1	0	} Rate per 1,000 Total Births 8·70
Deaths	...	...	101	59	42	
England and Wales Birth Rate	...	...	14·9	Death Rate	...	12·40
West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate	...	...	14·66	Death Rate	...	11·87

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000	Total Births
Puerperal Sepsis	0	...	0·00
Other Puerperal Causes	0	...	0·00
Total	0	...	0·00

## Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	52·63
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	...	...	46·30
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	...	...	166·67
England and Wales	...	...	58·00
West Sussex Rural Districts	...	...	45·00
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	19
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	0

The chief causes of death were :—Heart disease, 30 ; Cancer, 19 ; Cerebral Hæmorrhage, 10 ; Influenza, 5 ; Senility, 4 ; Pneumonia (all forms), 3.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is agricultural and residential in character, being comprised to a great extent of large estates. Fruit farming is an important industry in the Kirdford area, and is increasing yearly. A fruit packing firm operates in Kirdford throughout the year. Unemployment is small but has increased. Housing development has continued very slowly, the Council not having built any cottages during the year.

The conditions of living of farm workers in the district are low. The standard of housing, despite the operation of the Housing Rural Workers Act, 1926, and the small amount of agricultural housing construction by the Council, leaves much to be desired. The standard of nutrition among the children of farm workers is likewise very deficient. A nutritional survey (see Appendix B) in the district has shown that the present agricultural wage does not suffice, upon the standard of diet laid down by the British Medical Association (1933) report, to maintain satisfactorily more than one child. The diet does in fact deteriorate markedly as the family grows. In families where there are six children of school age, the diet has been reduced to half the standard; a high proportion of this reduced amount is bread (nearly a third) and animal growing foods are, in contrast, very little eaten; such a diet is far from satisfying the needs of growth. The consumption of milk among these children, which should be at least a pint a day each, falls in large families to a few tablespoonsful. The Milk Marketing Board's scheme for the provision of cheap milk in schools is, in consequence, most welcome, but it must not be considered that this step can operate as a complete remedy. Many children walk some distance to school and have no proper meal between early morning and late afternoon. This aggravates the deficient diet in the home. The provision of mid-day meals in school must be considered an essential requirement of the maintenance in country districts of nutritional standards in keeping with national fitness.

This low standard of living among farm workers operates adversely upon the health of the district. In addition to the immediate effect upon the worker himself and his family, it is evident that the best types prefer to seek elsewhere the more lucrative forms of employment which permit them to maintain their families more in keeping with modern standards. In consequence the high attention to detail and skill which is required for the production, e.g., of clean milk cannot readily be found and the Milk and Dairies Order has been robbed of much of its efficacy. These and other considerations of health suggest the need to raise the standard of living among farm workers.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY.

#### (a) Medical.

C. Fraser Brockington, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, part time with other districts in Sanitary Combine, and, as Assistant County Medical Officer, School Medical Inspector for the area.

#### (b) Sanitary Inspectors.

Norman Green, M.R.San.I., A.I.S.E., M.S.I.A., Senior Sanitary Inspector. Superintendent of Water and Sewage Works.

W. Parker, C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector, Petrol and Carbide Inspector, Water Inspector for Petworth.

#### (c) Surveyor under Building Bye-laws :—

F. J. Hodgson, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.STRUCT.E. (part time).

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### I. (i) WATER.

The boring and test pumping operations at the Petworth Waterworks in connection with the comprehensive water scheme was completed in March. Samples of the water from each borehole were submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, and the report showed the water to be of good quality and of moderate hardness. No further works have been carried out with regard to this scheme due to unavoidable delays, but these were overcome towards the end of the year, and it is hoped that a start will be made in the first half of 1938. No extensions were made to the mains of the existing undertaking in Petworth.

Shortage of water was experienced in several villages during the drought period in September and October, and in some cases arrangements had to be made by the Department for other supplies to be made available.

The question of water supply within the area has been reviewed in Appendix A.



## (ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The improvement of the Northern Outfall works of the Petworth sewerage system was considered by the Petworth Parochial Committee in the early part of the year. The Senior Sanitary Inspector submitted a scheme with an estimated cost, and the Committee decided to proceed with the improvement immediately and asked the Rural District Council to contribute half the cost of the works, which was later agreed to by the Council. The work commenced in October, but was not completed by the end of the year.

No further developments took place during the year. The sewerage of Northchapel and Fittleworth is urgent. The sewerage of Bury requires to be extended and a proper outfall works constructed.

This latter was receiving consideration at the end of the year.

## 2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The provision of proper drainage to cottages within the District has proceeded steadily throughout the year. The drainage of some cottages in one village was found to be very foul, but as a sewerage scheme in this village is contemplated in the near future the drainage improvement has not been proceeded with until sewers are available.

The improvement of the Petworth Northern Sewage works will undoubtedly prevent further pollution of the important stream into which the effluent flows.

The Petworth Southern sewage outfall is not satisfactory as regards the effluent, and there is considerable pollution of the stream into which it empties. It is proposed to draw the attention of the Parochial Committee to this matter in the near future.



### 3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMODATION.

A further three pail closets were converted to water closets in Petworth during the year, the drainage being taken to a cesspool in a field. The level of the cottages was too low to allow drainage into the public sewer. There still remain two cottages in the town with pail closets. These could only be drained into the sewer, a distance of about 300 feet, by crossing land owned by someone else.

A few conversions have been made in the rural parts of the Districts, principally where extensive re-conditioning works have been carried out.

Number of closets converted to water carriage system :—

1934	...	0
1935	...	0
1936	...	14
1937	...	11

### 3. (i) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly collection of house refuse is made in Petworth. The work is carried out by contract and dustless loading motor vehicles are used.

Most of the villages have wooden refuse receptacles set on a concrete base, at convenient positions, and these are emptied whenever necessary.

In August the Council had before them a proposition to commence a refuse collection service covering the whole District, and they directed the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector to report on this proposal. After consideration of this report the Council decided to institute the service at the expiration of the present contract in 1938.

The controlled tipping of refuse, begun in 1936, was not the success it was hoped it would be. This was due to the difficulty in getting sufficient covering material, as it had to be dug and barrowed to the tip, and the one man employed could not do the work properly without assistance. The burning of combustible refuse in the incinerator was continued and the ashes are removed for brickmaking. Tins and bottles are tipped crude into a disused stone-pit and covered with builders' rubbish when available.

The Council have not undertaken the emptying of cesspools.

## (ii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Acts :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	30
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	2

Result of Notices served :—

1. Informal	...	...	...	...	25
2. Statutory	...	...	...	...	—

## INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	26
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	145
Re-inspections	...	..	...	...	424

Workshops :—

Number on Register	...	...	...	53
Bakehouses. Number on Register	...	...	...	18
„ Underground	...	...	...	0
„ Number of Inspections	...	...	...	90
„ Number of defects found	...	...	...	3
„ Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	3
Laundries. Inspections	...	...	...	2
Other Workshops. Inspections	...	...	...	46
„ „ Number of defects found	...	...	...	0
„ „ Number of defects remedied	...	...	...	0
Butchers' Shops. Inspections	...	...	...	209
Slaughter Houses. Total	...	...	...	8
„ „ Number Registered	...	..	...	6
„ „ Number Licensed	...	...	...	2
„ „ Inspections	...	...	...	191
„ „ Defects reported	...	...	...	0
„ „ Defects remedied	...	...	...	2

Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	67
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	44
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	31
Public Conveniences ...	...	...	...	101
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	336
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	149
Sewerage	...	...	...	184
Water Supply	...	...	...	693
Drainage ...	...	...	...	164
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	145
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	519
Privies converted to Pail Closets ...	...	...	...	2
Privies converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	1
Pail Closets converted to Water Closets	...	...	...	10
Houses connected to main drainage	...	...	...	0

#### Water :—

Certificates granted in respect of new houses	...	...	...	15
New houses connected to main supply	...	...	...	0
Old houses connected to main supply	...	...	...	0
Samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	17
Samples condemned	...	...	...	10
Visits of Enquiry into Infectious Disease	...	...	...	7
Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	18

#### (iv) SHOPS.

Number of shops inspected	...	...	...	17
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

One shop employing a number of assistants was found to be without heating facilities. Temperatures were taken in the shop and found to be low. The matter was reported to the Council and a formal notice was served. At the end of the year heating apparatus was being installed as a result.

#### (v) SMOKE ABATEMENT

There is no industry in this District which uses steam power or other industrial process likely to cause a nuisance from smoke, etc.

#### (vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is no public swimming bath in the District. A pond in Petworth Park is used occasionally for swimming purposes, but most of the bathing in the summer months takes place in the River Rother at a point where a weir dams the water for Coulter-shaw Mill. No tests of the water at either place have been made.

#### (vii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of houses infested with bed bugs were found or reported.

No examination of furniture, etc., is undertaken before or after tenants move into Council houses.

### SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen Public Elementary Schools in the district, many of which are old and of unsatisfactory type. The water supply, except at Petworth, is obtained from wells on the premises. At Petworth trough water closets are provided, in the other schools earth pail closets. The District Medical Officer of Health carries out the Medical Inspections of the schools as Assistant County Medical Officer. All cases of infectious disease known to the Head Teacher are notified on a special form to him, and a duplicate sent to the School Medical Officer.

### HOUSING.

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	214
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				637



(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	191
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				397
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...		23
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	187
2.		Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—				
		Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...		11
3.		Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—				
	A.—	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—				
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...			4
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
		(a) By owners	...	...	...	5
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				0
	B.—	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—				
	(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	1
	(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:				
		(a) By owners	...	...	...	0
		(b) By Local Authority in default of owners				0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	12
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	7

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	0

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	4
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	4
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	38
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	10
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	0
(e)		Number of dwellings dealt with under the overcrowding survey	...	...	...	1,861

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## (a) MILK SUPPLY.

## Dairies and Cowsheds.

Number on Register	...	...	...	133
Number of inspections	...	...	...	632

## Wholesale :—

a. Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	2
b. Accredited	...	...	...	27
c. Pasteurised	...	...	...	0
d. Others	...	...	...	104

## Retail :—

a. Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	0
b. Accredited	...	...	...	12
c. Pasteurised	...	...	...	1
d. Others	...	...	...	46

## Dairymen (Retail) :—

Number on register	...	...	...	58
Visits of inspection	...	...	...	367

## Number of notices served under Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

a. Statutory	...	...	...	0
b. Informal	...	...	...	53

## Complied with :—

a. Statutory	...	...	...	0
b. Informal	...	...	...	44

## (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Butchers shops and other places where food is prepared or sold are inspected frequently. The meat sold in this District is mostly local or National Mark, and is of a high quality. A small proportion of imported lamb is also sold.

No meat marketing scheme is in force.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED.	326	—	84	1,132	818
NUMBER INSPECTED.	195	—	52	678	656
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	—	—	—	—	0.152%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses con- demned.	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	Nil	—	Nil	Nil	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	—	—	—	—	0.305%



## (c) NUTRITION.

See Appendix B.

## (d) SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the District.

Shell-fish marketed within the District are derived from :—

Oysters	...	Whitstable
Mussels	...	—
Escallop	...	Irish and French coasts.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Very few cases of notifiable disease occurred. There were only five cases of scarlet fever and no cases of diphtheria.

The home nursing of measles and pneumonia by the West Sussex Nursing Association has been continued and aided by a grant from the Council.

The District Council are members of the Clinical Research Association, and during the year 25 specimens were sent for the diagnosis of diphtheria and 4 for tuberculosis.

PETWORTH RURAL--NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	5					1	1		2	1				1	
Pneumonia	4			1			1	1					1		
Puerperal Pyrexia	2									2					
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1													
Erysipelas	1											1			
Para-Typhoid Fever	1									1				1	

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5				1				
15	1							
25		2						
35		1						
45								
55								
65—upwards								
Totals	1	3		1				

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)

## REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action has been taken during the year with respect to the above, the necessity not having arisen.

## APPENDIX A.

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### WATER SUPPLY.

There is reason for concern about the sufficiency of water supplies within the North Eastern Sanitary Combine. It is clear that the local water-bearing strata are of doubtful capacity. In fact, of the many borings within the district during the past 50 years, few have been successful and the most fruitful have been subject to diminishing supplies.

In considering this problem it should be borne in mind that the maintenance of a high standard of health within the district is closely bound up with the provision of adequate supplies of pure, wholesome water. In fact, the extension of main water supplies is a matter of the greatest importance to the whole area. With this in mind, I feel it to be my duty to advise the Councils within my areas that the interests of the area as a whole will best be served by joint rather than independent action.



## APPENDIX B.

# A Further Study of the Diet of Rural Workers and the Effect which the Growing Family has upon it.

The investigation recorded in last year's Annual Report has been continued during the past year. Eighty-five family budgets obtained from four rural schools have been itemised in respect of all essential constituents of the diet with the families arranged in income groups and according to the number of children. The standard used for comparison has been the B.M.A. (1933) diet for a child 8—10 years given below :—

Constituents of the Diet.	Expenditure per unit per week recommended in B.M.A. (1933) report.		Balance of the Standard Diet shown by represent- ing expenditure on each item as a percentage of the total cost of the Diet
Meat, Eggs, Fish ...	1.35s.	} 3.36s.	18.60 per cent.
Milk ...	1.47s.		20.25 „ „
Cheese ...	0.54s.		7.44 „ „
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa ...	0.36s.	...	4.96 „ „
Bread ...	1.02s.	...	14.05 „ „
Butter and Margarine	0.36s.	...	4.96 „ „
Sugar ...	0.30s.	...	4.13 „ „
Jam ...	0.15s.	...	2.07 „ „
Vegetables ...	0.45s.	...	6.20 „ „
Fruit ...	0.54s.	...	7.44 „ „
Various (Rice, Sago, etc.)	0.24s.	...	3.31 „ „
	<hr/> 7.26s.		

This further analysis has been made in respect of both quantity and balance of the diet. The findings were as follows :—

(i) Increasing family size in all groups of income reduces the quantity consumed per man of all the constituents of the diet with the main exceptions of bread and butter : these remain, with a few exceptions, even in the lowest groups, up to 100 per cent. of the standard. (See Tables i and ii).

TABLE I.

## Adequacy of the Diet.

Expenditure upon Bread shown as a Percentage of the Standard.

Income Group	Number of Children.						
	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	156.0	79.4	146.1	131.4	86.3	—	—
35s.—45s.	139.2	85.3	115.7	121.6	123.5	123.4	107.8
45s.—55s.	130.4	129.4	97.1	130.4	—	211.8	—
55s.—100s.	117.7	134.3	111.8	109.8	127.5	164.7	—
100s.—200s.	134.3	—	84.3	—	192.2	—	179.4*

TABLE II.

## Adequacy of the Diet.

Expenditure upon Butter and Margarine shown as a Percentage of the Standard.

Income Group	Number of Children.						
	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	155.6	172.2	238.9	69.4	133.3	—	—
35s.—45s.	183.3	166.7	166.7	144.4	175.0	91.7	52.8
45s.—55s.	269.4	219.4	213.9	186.1	—	116.7	—
55s.—100s.	255.6	208.3	152.8	180.6	144.4	166.7	—
100s.—200s.	94.4	—	202.8	—	213.9	—	152.8*

\*Ten children.

Sugar and jam together show only a small decline as compared with the standard, but all other items decline markedly, falling in families with six children in the lower groups, to between 27 and 70 per cent. of the standard amount. (See Table iii).

TABLE III.

## Adequacy of the Diet.

Expenditure in Families with 5 and 6 Children given as a Percentage of the Standard.

Constituents of the Diet.	Income Groups.				
	Under 35s.	35s.-45s.	45s.-55s.	55s.-100s.	100s.-200s.
Meat, Fish, Eggs ...	48.9	68.9	69.6	98.5	95.6
Milk ...	25.2	42.9	27.9	27.9	80.3
Cheese ...	61.1	57.4	20.4	33.9	53.7
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	30.6	61.1	69.4	86.1	194.4
Bread (including Flour and Cake)	86.3	128.4	211.8	164.7	192.2
Butter and Margarine	133.3	91.7	116.7	166.7	213.9
Sugar and Jam	88.9	84.4	128.9	155.6	131.1
Vegetables and Fruit	28.3	27.3	41.4	68.7	84.6
Animal Protein	40.5	40.5	43.5*	82.4	122.3
Total	49.9	64.5	75.1	85.1	136.0

\*Six children.

The first class protein foods, meat, milk, fish, cheese and eggs, fall collectively to about 40 per cent., where the income is less than 55 shillings. (See Table IV).

TABLE IV.

## Adequacy of the Diet.

Expenditure upon Animal Protein shown as a Percentage of the Standard.

	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	71.1	64.0	54.2	57.1	40.5	—	—
35s.—45s.	93.5	93.2	75.0	75.0	40.5	56.3	36.3
45s.—55s.	122.6	108.9	93.2	75.3	—	43.5	—
55s.—100s.	134.8	112.2	97.9	67.3	82.4	58.0	—
100s.—200s.	142.0	—	179.2	—	122.3	—	70.2*

\*Ten Children.

(2) The above changes in expenditure produce, in addition to insufficiency, profound changes in the balance of the diet. The proportion of bread to total expenditure upon food rises steeply in all income groups below 55 shillings (containing 65 per cent. of the children), from the normal of 14 per cent. with one child, to 27—39 with six (see Table v).

TABLE V.

## Balance of the Diet.

Proportion of Bread shown as a Percentage of Total Expenditure upon Food. (Normal=14.05).

Income Group	Number of Children.						
	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	22.4	15.4	24.9	26.0	24.3	—	—
35s.—45s.	17.6	13.2	19.1	22.3	27.5	27.8	33.4
45s.—55s.	13.6	15.8	13.5	19.7	—	39.6	—
55s.—100s.	12.7	17.1	16.2	17.7	19.1	27.2	—
100s.—200s.	13.5	—	8.8	—	19.9	—	28.4*

\*Ten children.

Thus in families with six children bread is seen to constitute one third of the expenditure upon food. In contrast, the proportion of expenditure upon first-class protein foods is seen to decline. (See Table vi).

TABLE VI.

## Balance of the diet.

Proportion of First Class Protein shown as a Percentage of Total Expenditure upon Food. (Normal=46.28).

Income Group	Number of children.						
	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	45.6	39.1	30.7	37.3	37.6	—	—
35s.—45s.	39.0	47.1	40.3	45.3	29.5	39.9	37.1
45s.—55s.	42.0	43.7	43.1	37.4	—	28.8	—
55s.—100s.	48.1	47.0	47.4	35.4	40.0	31.5	—
100s.—200s.	46.9	—	60.3	—	42.1	—	36.6*

\*Ten children.

The increasing proportion of bread and declining proportion of first-class protein produces a profound change in the balance between essential growing foods and the energy constituents of the diet. The ratio of these, which in the B.M.A. (1933) diet for a child of 8—10 years is 0.833, is reduced to the neighbourhood of 0.400. (See Table vii).



TABLE VII.

## Balance of the Diet.

Ratio of Expenditure upon First Class Protein Foods to that on the Energy Constituents (normal 0.833) in Families with Five Children.

	Under 35s.	35s.-45s.	45s.-55s.*	55s.-100s.	100s.-200s.
Ratio ...	0.602	0.423	0.366	0.461	0.714

\*Six Children.

So far as is possible, the housewife plainly strives to prevent this upset by maintaining her purchase of cheese, the more economical protein. In all income groups, cheese forms an increasing proportion of the diet as the family grows; as, for example, in the 35s.—45s. group (containing 45 per cent. of the children), where the proportion of expenditure upon food represented by this item rises from 2.6 per cent. with one child to 7.3 with six. (See Table VIII).

TABLE VIII.

## Balance of the Diet.

Proportion of Cheese shown as a Percentage of Total Expenditure upon Food (Normal=7.44).

Income Group	Number of Children.						
	1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	7c.
Under 35s.	3.38	4.93	2.50	3.11	9.12	—	—
35s.—45s.	2.60	5.00	5.50	7.55	5.02	6.62	7.29
45s.—55s.	3.79	3.95	3.95	5.17	—	—	—
55s.—100s.	3.92	3.62	4.64	4.42	4.84	3.40	8.05
100s.—200s.	2.85	—	1.83	—	2.94	—	5.43*

\*Ten children.

In short, in the class of agriculture workers with a simple unaugmented wage, the difference between the diet provided by families with one child and those with six is as follows :—

Expenditure upon food has been reduced to half. Expenditure upon first-class protein foods has fallen to little over one third the standard (despite a slight improvement in purchase of cheese) and these animal foods now represent 35 per cent. of the expenditure in place of the standard 46.28. Expenditure upon bread and butter have remained up to standard and in consequence represent a high proportion of the reduced diet. (Expenditure upon bread is a third of the cost of the diet or three times the standard). Despite, therefore, an instinctive compensation by the housewife in purchasing proportionately more cheese, the ratio of animal protein to the energy constituents of the diet is considerably reduced (in the 45s.—55s. group, for example, from 0.731 with one child to 0.366 with six ; cf. 0.833 of the standard). Growth of the family has in fact, produced a profound alteration both in adequacy of the diet. As a result, a young child in such a large family receives (in addition to a large deficiency in total amount of food) a markedly anomalous diet consisting of a high proportion of bread and a minimum of animal growing foods.

## THE NEEDS OF GROWTH.

In assessing the importance of the above alterations in diet which the growth of the family produces, it is necessary to form some estimate of the needs of growth in childhood. It is accepted that the animal (or first-class) protein required for growth in childhood greatly exceeds the needs of an adult ; that recommended in the League of Nations (1936) for a child of three is 38 grams per day, and by the B.M.A. (1933) 28.2 (compared with the requirements of an adult, computed by most authorities at 50). It is, in fact, the higher requirements of youth which largely account, owing to the high cost of animal proteins, for the high proportionate cost of a child's diet. (As has been shown in the Annual Report of 1936, a child aged 1—2 costs nearly half as much as one man to feed). It is, therefore, of the greatest significance that the decline in the provision of the amount of food per head, which is seen to accompany the growth of the family in size, causes a corresponding decline in animal proteins, with the result that in nearly all families where there is insufficiency of food there is also insufficiency of those vital substances upon which the growth impulse in childhood so

largely depends. It is also significant that, in large families, where food provision falls low, great insufficiency would appear inevitably to demand that preference be given to the purchase of energy constituents for the satisfaction of hunger, since this results in an enhancement of the deficiency of animal proteins by increasing inability to maintain normal balance in the diet. In consequence, at low levels of income in large families, such marked insufficiency of animal protein foods occurs as may fairly be termed "protein starvation." In the B.M.A. balanced diet costing 7s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., the allowance for protein foods (i.e., milk, eggs, fish, meat, and cheese) for a child of nine is nearly 4s. per unit, and this proportion increases as the children are younger. It is suggested that protein starvation must occur (in the sense that the needs of growth are then largely unsatisfied) where expenditure upon these proteins has fallen below 2s. per unit. Upon this basis, in the above families 32.7 per cent. in the rural schools were subsisting on amounts falling below this level. (cf. 13.2 per cent. in Urban families in the last Annual Report). The higher proportion of children in country districts living on this inadequate diet (composed mainly of bread and sugar) is due apparently in the main to the somewhat larger families and the lower wages.

### CONCLUSION.

From the above evidence there can be little doubt that the family period after the first child has entered school until he leaves and begins to earn (a period of some nine years), which should be one abundantly provided with the first class protein foods of growth is, in fact, the period in every family when these foods are least in evidence. In addition, among low wage-earners, particularly in country districts, a large family of school children produces a considerable degree of insufficiency which is accompanied by an upset of balance and a profound reduction in the proportion of animal foods. It is admittedly difficult to assess the importance of changes in the diet, but it is submitted that such widespread departure from recognised standards must be supposed, *prima facie*, to react adversely upon the nutrition of the child population and to call for a remedy. What this may be and the relative value of the alternative suggestions which have been put forward cannot be discussed here. It should, however, be emphasised that where (as is shown in this analysis) not only "sufficiency" of diet but also the balance of its various constituents is in question, the actual provision of food (upon lines laid down by experts) must have many advantages over any other remedy. In view of this it would appear that there is much to commend the provision of mid-day meals in school.











